AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

1. (Currently Amended) A method for determining toxicity to the heart of an anthracycline-type anticancer chemotherapeutic agent, which comprises

(a) obtaining a blood sample from a human to whom was administered an anthracycline-type anticancer chemotherapeutic agent,

(b) measuring a level of ~~detecting~~ human H-FABP protein in the blood sample obtained ~~separated~~ from ~~human~~ the human,

(c) comparing the measured level of human H-FABP protein with a standard level of human H-FABP protein, and

(d) determining toxicity to the heart of the anthracycline-type anticancer chemotherapeutic agent in the human based on the comparison of the measured level of human H-FABP protein with the standard level of H-FABP protein.

2. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein measuring the level ~~detection~~ of human H-FABP protein is performed by an immunochemical method using an antibody that recognizes human H-FABP protein.

3. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein the immunochemical method is an enzyme immunochemical method, a latex agglutination assay or an immunochromatographic assay.

4. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the anthracycline-type anticancer chemotherapeutic agent is adriamycin or daunorubicin hydrochloride.

6.-18. (Canceled)

19. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the standard level of human H-FABP protein is an upper limit of human H-FABP protein level in a blood sample from a healthy human, and wherein the anthracycline-type anticancer chemotherapeutic agent in the human is

determined to be toxic to the heart of the human when the measured level of human H-FABP protein is higher than the standard level of H-FABP protein.

20. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the standard level of human H-FABP protein is above an upper limit of human H-FABP protein level in a blood sample from a healthy human, and wherein the anthracycline-type anticancer chemotherapeutic agent in the human is determined to be toxic to the heart of the human when the measured level of human H-FABP protein is higher than the standard level of H-FABP protein.

21. (New) The method of claim 20, wherein the standard level of human H-FABP protein is a cut-off value of acute myocardial infarction, and wherein the anthracycline-type anticancer chemotherapeutic agent in the human is determined to be toxic to the heart of the human when the measured level of human H-FABP protein is the same as or higher than the standard level of H-FABP protein.

22. (New) The method of claim 1, which method further comprises administering the anthracycline-type anticancer chemotherapeutic agent to the human prior to obtaining the blood sample from the human.

23. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the standard level of human H-FABP protein is a level of human H-FABP protein in the blood of the human before administration of the anthracycline-type anticancer chemotherapeutic agent, and wherein the anthracycline-type anticancer chemotherapeutic agent in the human is determined to be toxic to the heart of the human when the measured level of human H-FABP protein is higher than the standard level of H-FABP protein.

24. (New) A method for determining toxicity to the heart of an anthracycline-type anticancer chemotherapeutic agent, which comprises:

(a) obtaining a first blood sample from a human before administration of an anthracycline-type anticancer chemotherapeutic agent to the human,

(b) measuring a first level of human H-FABP protein in the first blood sample,

(c) administering an anthracycline-type anticancer chemotherapeutic agent to the human,

(d) obtaining a second blood sample from the human to whom was administered the anthracycline-type anticancer chemotherapeutic agent,

(e) measuring a second level of human H-FABP protein in the second blood sample,

(f) comparing the first level of human H-FABP protein with the second level of human H-FABP protein, and

(g) determining toxicity to the heart of the anthracycline-type anticancer chemotherapeutic agent in the human based on the comparison of the first level of human H-FABP protein with the second level of H-FABP protein, wherein the anthracycline-type anticancer chemotherapeutic agent in the human is determined to be toxic to the heart of the human when the second level of human H-FABP protein is higher than the first level of H-FABP protein.

25. (New) A method for determining non-toxicity to the heart of an anthracycline-type anticancer chemotherapeutic agent, which comprises

(a) obtaining a blood sample from a human to whom was administered an anthracycline-type anticancer chemotherapeutic agent,

(b) measuring a level of human H-FABP protein in the blood sample obtained from the human,

(c) comparing the measured level of human H-FABP protein with a standard level of human H-FABP protein, and

(d) determining non-toxicity to the heart of the anthracycline-type anticancer chemotherapeutic agent in the human based on the comparison of the measured level of human H-FABP protein with the standard level of H-FABP protein, wherein the anthracycline-type anticancer chemotherapeutic agent in the human is determined to be non-toxic to the heart of the human when the measured level of human H-FABP protein is not higher than the standard level of H-FABP protein.